Centistoides gen. nov. (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Euphorinae) from Suriname

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Key words: Hymenoptera; Braconidae; Euphorinae; Centistini; *Centistoides*; Neotropical; Suriname; key.

The new genus *Centistoides* from Suriname (type species: *Centistoides doesburgi* spec. nov.) is described and illustrated.

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Introduction

The genera of the tribe Centistini Čapek, 1970 (Braconidae: Euphorinae Foerster, 1862) were recently revised by van Achterberg (1985). Among material from Suriname kindly supplied by Dr P.H. van Doesburg (RMNH) a new and very aberrant genus was discovered. No Centistini have been described from S America so far, and only a few species are present in collections. The biology of the new genus is unknown, but other Centistini are endoparasites of adults of Curculionidae, Staphylinidae and Coccinellidae.

For the identification of both the subfamily Euphorinae and the tribe Centistini, see van Achterberg (1990), and for the terminology used in this paper, see van Achterberg (1988).

Descriptions

Centistoides gen. nov.
(figs 1-10)

Type species: *Centistoides doesburgi* spec. nov.

Etymology.— Named after the generic name *Centistes* Haliday, 1835, because of its superficial similarity. Gender: masculine.

Diagnosis.— Maxillary palp with 3 segments, labial palp with 1 segment, short (fig. 9); apex of antenna with spine (fig. 8); occipital carina only (weakly) developed in ventral half of temple, more or less joining hypostomal carina above base of mandible; occipital flange obsolescent (fig. 9); epistomal suture distinct laterally, shallow medially (fig. 4); malar suture absent, but with subocular groove postero-ventrally (fig. 9); anterior subalar depression smooth (fig. 9); mandible abruptly widened basally (fig. 9), and strongly twisted apically; prepectal carina complete, below fore coxa (fig. 9) and regular; mesosternum rather densely setose, not velvet-like, especially near its posterior tubercles and rather convex ventrally; mesopleuron shortened ventrally, tuberculate protruding ventro-posteriorly (fig. 9); precoxal sul-

cus completely absent; metapleural flange absent, only a narrow carina present (fig. 9); notauli completely absent (fig. 3); vein 1-SR of fore wing absent, resulting in a broadly sessile first discal cell (fig. 1); vein 1-SR+M of fore wing present (fig. 1); vein M+CU1 of fore wing sclerotized; plical lobe of hind wing rather narrow (fig. 1); vein 1-M of hind wing much shorter than vein 1r-m (fig. 1); tarsal claws robust, with short apical tooth, simple (fig. 10); fore and middle tarsi moderately robust, setose, with telotarsi normal (fig. 5); fore femur more robust than hind femur; dorsal face of propodeum not differentiated from posterior part and with incomplete posterior areola (figs 3, 9); first metasomal tergite robust, parallel-sided behind spiracles, its surface smooth (fig. 6), and its length about equal to its apical width; dorsope absent; laterope deep and medium-sized; second metasomal tergite smooth; hypopygium of female curved up and almost meeting dorsally, becoming the apical segment dorsally, with deep median cleft (for the ovipositor), convex and largely glabrous (fig. 9); ovipositor strongly compressed, very deep (fig. 9), strongly curved and without notch, nodus or teeth; ovipositor sheath wide, flattened, truncate and glabrous apically (but basally setose; fig. 9), its length about 0.1 times fore wing.

Distribution.— Neotropical (Suriname).

Biology.— Unknown.

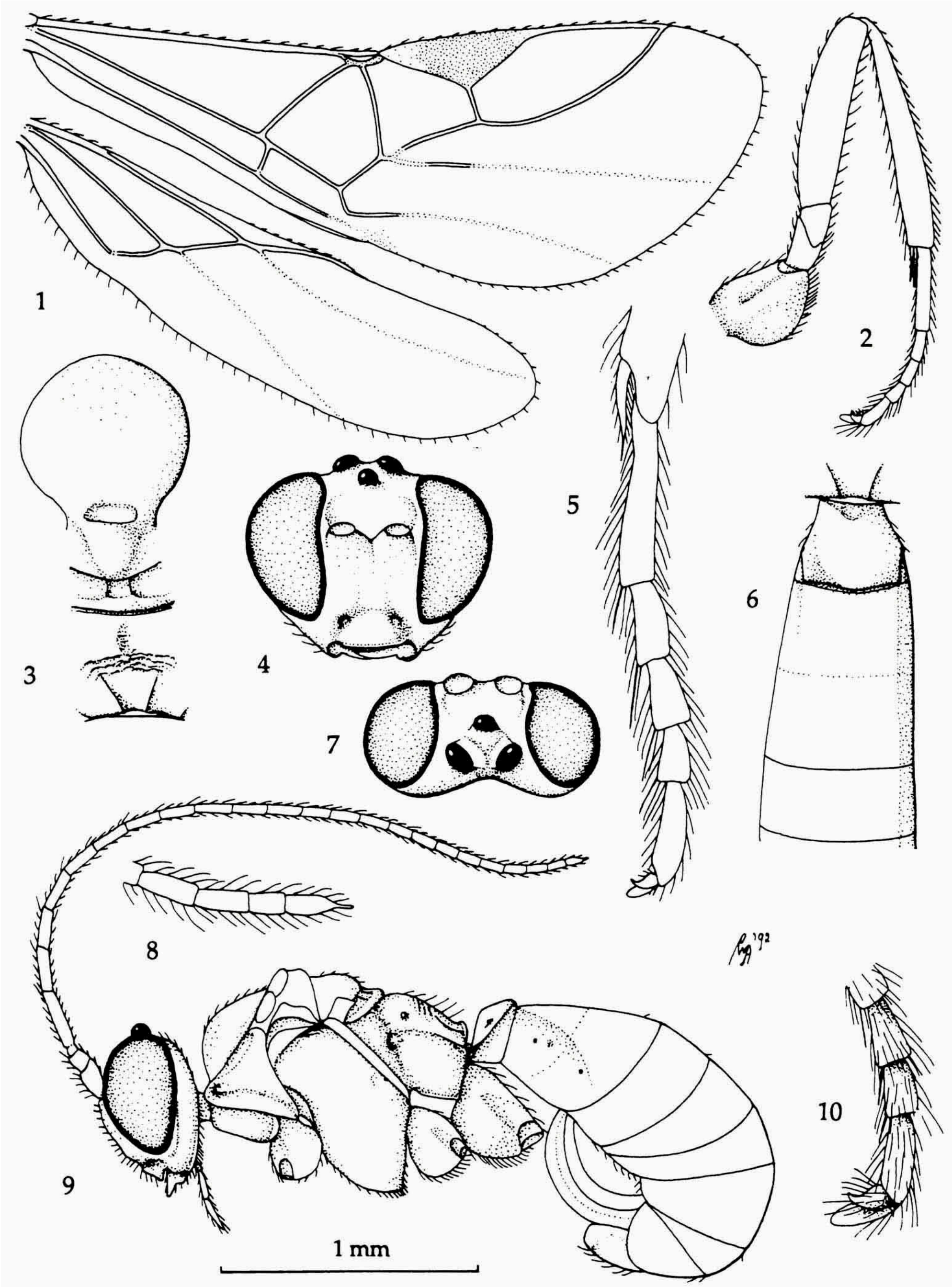
Note.— The new genus runs in the key to the genera of the Centistini by van Achterberg (1985) to the genus *Centistes* Haliday, 1835. It can be separated as follows: (the same characters differentiate it also from the only other genus of Centistini without dorsope, *Allurus* Foerster, 1862)

1. Vein M+CU1 of fore wing largely unsclerotized; vein 1-SR of fore wing shortly developed, resulting in a petiolate first discal cell of fore wing; maxillary and labial palpi with 5 and 3 segments, respectively; mandible slender basally; vein 1-M of hind wing at least 0.7 times as long as vein 1r-m; malar suture present; mesosternum not or slightly enlarged posteriorly; hypopygium of ♀ normal to somewhat enlarged, largely flat, not deeply incised and mainly ventrally situated .... ***Centistes*** Haliday
- Vein M+CU1 of fore wing completely sclerotized (fig. 1); vein 1-SR of fore wing absent, resulting in a broadly sessile first discal cell (fig. 1); maxillary and labial palpi with 3 and 1 segments, respectively (fig. 9); mandible abruptly widened basally (fig. 9); vein 1-M of hind wing much shorter than vein 1r-m (fig. 1); malar suture absent (figs 4, 9); mesosternum tuberculate, enlarged posteriorly (fig. 9); hypopygium of ♀ enlarged, convex, deeply incised and largely laterally situated (fig. 9) .... ***Centistoides*** gen. nov.

Centistoides doesburgi spec. nov.
(figs 1-10)

Material.— Holotype, ♀ (RMNH), "Surinam, bank of Sipaliwini River, nr air-strip, at light, vi.1963, P.H. van Doesburg, RMNH'73".

Etymology.— I am pleased to name this species after its collecter, Dr P.H. van Doesburg, former curator of the Heteroptera of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, who helped me extensively when I started with taxonomy.



Figs 1-10, *Centistoides doesburgi* gen. nov. & spec. nov., ♀, holotype. 1, wings; 2, hind leg; 3, mesosoma, dorsal aspect; 4, head, frontal aspect; 5, fore tarsus; 6, first-fourth metasomal tergites, dorsal aspect; 7, head, dorsal aspect; 8, apex of antenna; 9, habitus, lateral aspect; 10, outer hind claw. 1, 2, 9: 1 × scale-line; 3, 4, 6, 7: 1.3 ×; 5, 8, 10: 2.5 ×.

Holotype, ♀, length of body 3.4 mm, of fore wing 3.0 mm.

Head.— Antennal segments 25, length of third segment 1.4 times fourth segment, length of third, fourth and penultimate segments 4.8, 3.4 and 1.6 times their width, respectively (figs 8, 9); length of maxillary palp 0.5 times height of head; in dorsal view length of eye 1.5 times temple (fig. 7); temple strongly narrowed posteriorly, smooth (fig. 7); OOL:diameter of ocellus:POL = 1:6:5; frons smooth, slightly concave, glabrous; vertex flat, smooth and narrow (fig. 7); face flat, largely smooth (fig. 4); clypeus rather convex and smooth, its ventral margin rather differentiated, thin and upcurved; length of malar space about half basal width of mandible (fig. 9).

Mesosoma.— Length of mesosoma 1.2 times its height; antescutal depression absent; dorsal pronope not visible; side of pronotum smooth; mesopleuron completely smooth; metapleuron flattened and smooth; mesoscutum rather flat medio-anteriorly, superficially punctate and remainder largely smooth and setose; scutellum convex and smooth; surface of propodeum largely smooth, except for some medial rugosity (fig. 3).

Wings.— Fore wing: marginal cell remains far removed from wing apex (fig. 1); SR1 evenly curved; 1-CU1:2-CU1 = 3:34; parastigma elongate (fig. 1); 2-SR nearly straight; 1-R1 somewaht shorter than pterostigma; 1-CU1 normal (fig. 1); r:3-SR+SR1:2-SR = 8:42:20; m-cu just antefurcal, subparallel to vein 1-M (fig. 1).

Legs.— Hind coxa smooth, without tooth; especially third and fourth segments of hind tarsus depressed and in dorsal view comparatively robust; length of femur, tibia and basitarsus of hind leg 3.5, 7.1, and 4.5 times their width, respectively; length of hind tibial spurs 0.25 and 0.3 times hind basitarsus.

Metasoma.— Length of first tergite 0.9 times its apical width, its surface smooth, without dorsal or dorso-lateral carinae (fig. 6); second tergite similar to third tergite (fig. 6); second suture absent; length of ovipositor sheath 0.08 times fore wing.

Colour.— Brownish-yellow; stemmaticum, apices of third and following antennal segments, base of ovipositor sheath, pterostigma (except its base and apex), and most veins of fore wing dark brown; base of pterostigma and its apex pale yellowish; wing membrane subhyaline.

Acknowledgements and abbreviations

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr P.H. van Doesburg (Rijnsburg) for giving me the interesting Braconidae he collected during his stay in Suriname, and Dr D.L.J. Quicke (Sheffield) for comments on the first draft. RMNH stands for Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden.

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